

Fiscal Service, Treasury

§ 357.0

APPENDIX D TO PART 356—DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) for purposes of inflation-protected securities is the non-seasonally adjusted U.S. City Average All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. It is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a bureau within the Department of Labor. The CPI is a measure of the average change in consumer prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. This market basket includes food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, charges for doctors’ and dentists’ services, and drugs.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of urban households in the United States. The BLS periodically updates the contents of the market basket of goods and services, and the weights assigned to the various items, to take into account changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

The CPI is expressed in relative terms in relation to a time base reference period for which the level is set at 100. For example, if the CPI for the 1982–84 reference period is 100.0, an increase of 16.5 percent from that period would be shown as 116.5. The CPI for a particular month is released and published during the following month. From time to time, the CPI is rebased to a more recent base reference period. We provide the base reference period for a particular inflation-protected security on the auction announcement for that security.

Further details about the CPI may be obtained by contacting the BLS.

PART 357—REGULATIONS GOV- ERNING BOOK-ENTRY TREASURY BONDS, NOTES AND BILLS HELD IN TREASURY/RESERVE AUTO- MATED DEBT ENTRY SYSTEM (TRADES) AND LEGACY TREAS- URY DIRECT

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APPENDIX A TO PART 357—DISCUSSION OF FINAL RULE

APPENDIX B TO PART 357—TRADES COMMENTARY

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. chapter 31; 5 U.S.C. 301; 12 U.S.C. 391.

SOURCE: 51 FR 18265, May 16, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 357 appear at 70 FR 57431, Sept. 30, 2005.

Subpart A—General Information

§ 357.0 Book-entry systems.

(a) *Treasury securities.* Treasury securities are maintained in one of the following book-entry systems:

(1) *Commercial book-entry system.* The commercial book-entry system is the book-entry system in which Treasury securities are held in a tiered system through securities intermediaries such as financial institutions or brokerage firms. A Treasury security is maintained in the commercial book-entry system if it is credited by a Federal Reserve Bank to a Participant's Securities Account. The regulations governing the commercial book-entry system are found at subpart B of this part, and are referred to as Treasury/Reserve Automated Debt Entry System (TRADES).

(2) *Legacy Treasury Direct®.* The Legacy Treasury Direct system is a non-Internet-based book-entry system maintained by Treasury for purchasing and holding marketable Treasury securities as book-entry products. A Treasury security is maintained in Legacy Treasury Direct if it is credited to a Legacy Treasury Direct account as described in § 357.20 of this part. Treasury securities are held directly by the Department of the Treasury in accounts maintained in the investor's name. A Legacy Treasury Direct account may be accessed through a designated Federal Reserve Bank or the Bureau of the Public Debt. See subpart C of this part for rules pertaining to Legacy Treasury Direct.

(3) *TreasuryDirect®.* TreasuryDirect is a book-entry, online system maintained by the Department of the Treasury for purchasing and holding eligible marketable Treasury securities, United States Savings Bonds, and certificates of indebtedness in electronic form as a computer record on the books of Treasury. The regulations governing TreasuryDirect are found at 31 CFR part 363.

(b) *Transferability between Legacy Treasury Direct and other systems.* A Treasury security maintained in Legacy Treasury Direct may be transferred to an account in TRADES or to an account in TreasuryDirect in accordance with § 357.22(a). Securities may not be transferred to Legacy Treasury Direct from other systems.

[67 FR 64278, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 57431, Sept. 30, 2005; 70 FR 57441, Sept. 30, 2005; 76 FR 18063, Apr. 1, 2011]

§ 357.1 Effective date.

Subpart B of this part, the definitions of *Adverse Claim*, *Book-entry Security*, *Entitlement Holder*, *Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular*, *Funds Account*, *Issue*, *Participant*, *Participant's Securities Account*, *Person*, *Revised Article 8*, *Securities Intermediary*, *Security Entitlement*, *State*, and *Transfer Message* and revisions to the definitions of *Security* and *TRADES*, and §§ 357.42 and 357.44 and the revisions to § 357.41 are effective January 1, 1997. All other provisions in effect prior to January 1, 1997, remain in effect.

[61 FR 43628, Aug. 23, 1996]

§ 357.2 Definitions.

In this part, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Adverse claim means a claim that a claimant has a property interest in a Security and that it is a violation of the rights of the claimant for another Person to hold, transfer, or deal with the Security.

Bill means an obligation of the United States, with a term of not more than one year, issued at a discount, under chapter 31 of title 31 of the United States Code, in book-entry form.

Bond means an obligation of the United States, with a term of more than ten years, issued under chapter 31 of title 31 of the United States Code, in book-entry form.

Book-entry security means a Treasury security maintained as a computer record in the commercial book-entry system, Legacy Treasury Direct®, or TreasuryDirect®.

Business day means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or other day on which the Federal Reserve Banks are not open for business.

Department means the United States Department of the Treasury, and, where appropriate, the Federal Reserve Banks acting as fiscal agents of the United States.

Depository institution means an entity described in section 19(b)(1)(A)(i)–(vi) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A)(i)–(vi)). Under section 19(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, the term *depository institution* includes: